tion angle detecting portion **112** detects this position relationship, the image processing circuit **115** generates the image signal suitable to the oblong screen in response to this detection, and the display control portion **114** displays display contents to be displayed on the display portion **11** in the oblong state (or display right and left of the display contents as a long side direction of the display portion **11**). In this event, if there is a directivity in the console portion **12** for processing corresponding to operation such as the direction key (cursor key), corresponding processing contents are suitable to the display direction.

[**0073**] In the state of **FIG. 2B** or **FIG. 2**C, confirmation of a large quantity of character information is easily carried out by the oblong display face and it is easy to see when an oblong image is displayed. In the manner which is described above, it is possible for the foldable portable telephone set **10** according to the first embodiment of this invention to see the display in the opened state with the display portion **11** put into the oblong state and to suitably operate as the need arises.

[**0074**] According to the foldable portable telephone set **10** according to the first embodiment of this invention, the pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b* is disposed on the main surface (display face) **32***a* of the display portion unit **32**. The pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b* is disposed so at to position right and left when the display portion **11** is put into the oblong state by the rotating and sliding mechanism **40** of the display portion unit **32**. As a result, it is possible to easily carry out a deformation into a position suitable to 3D image processing (3D image pickup using the pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b* disposed to right and left). The 3D image processing will later be described.

[**0075**] According to the foldable portable telephone set **10** according to the first embodiment of this invention, the rear camera portion **18** is disposed on the other main surface (the rear face) **32***b* of the display portion unit **32** as shown in **FIG. 2D**. It is possible to easily carry out pickup of the oblong image using the rear camera portion **18**. Specifically, in prior art, it is necessary to pick up with the apparatus put into a oblong state in a case of carrying out the pickup of the oblong image (in this event, it is necessary to carry out operation with an oblong state). On the contrary, according to the first embodiment of this invention, it is possible to easily carry out the pickup of the oblong image by rotating the display portion unit **32**.

[**0076**] In addition, it is possible to suitably select the pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b* and the rear camera portion **18** in accordance with a stop state (an arrangement state) of the display portion unit **32** by arbitrary setting of a user in the manner which will later be described. For example, it is possible to set by operating the console portion **12** so as to operate one front camera portion **17***a* and the rear camera portion **18** in the state illustrated in **FIG. 2A**. It is possible to set by operating the console portion **12** so as to operate the pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b* in the state illustrated in **FIG. 2B**. It is possible to set by operating the console portion **12** so as to operate only the rear camera portion **18** in the state illustrated in **FIG. 2C**. Therefore, it is possible to easily carry out to set a pickup mode (camera selection and allocation of key function accompanied by the camera selection).

[**0077**] Referring to **FIG. 7**, description will be made as regards a switching operation of a display mode in accordance with detection of the rotation position of the display portion unit **32** by the rotation angle detecting portion **112**. In the example being illustrated, inasmuch as the foldable portable telephone set **10** is provided with the first through the third magnetic sensors **111***a*-**111***c*, it is possible to switch the display mode into three modes (a mode a, a mode b, and a mode c).

[**0078**] More specifically, it will be assumed that the display portion **11** is put into the oblong state where the display portion **11** is rotated clockwise CW by 90 degrees, as shown in **FIG. 2C**. The third magnetic sensor **111***c* detects this state to produce a magnetic clockwise rotation detected signal which is supplied to the rotation angle detecting portion **112**. Responsive to the magnetic clockwise rotation directed signal, the rotation angle detecting portion **112** sends a clockwise rotation detected signal indicating that the display portion **11** is rotated clockwise to the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** (Y in a step A**1**). Responsive to the clockwise rotation detected signal, the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** set the display mode into the mode a (a step S**2**).

[**0079**] It will be assumed that the display portion **11** is put into the oblong state where the display portion **11** is rotated counterclockwise CCW by 90 degrees, as shown in **FIG. 2B**. The second magnetic sensor **111***b* detects this state to produce a magnetic counterclockwise rotation detected signal which is supplied to the rotation angle detecting portion **112**. Responsive to the magnetic counterclockwise rotation directed signal, the rotation angle detecting portion **112** sends a counterclockwise rotation detected signal indicating that the display portion **11** is rotated counterclockwise to the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** (Y in a step A**3**). Responsive to the counterclockwise rotation detected signal, the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** set the display mode into the mode b (a step S**4**).

[**0080**] It will be assumed that the display portion **11** is put into the lengthwise state where the display portion **11** is not rotated, as shown in **FIG. 2A**. The first magnetic sensor **111***c* detects this state to produce a magnetic nonrotation detected signal which is supplied to the rotation angle detecting portion **112**. Responsive to the magnetic nonrotation directed signal, the rotation angle detecting portion **112** sends a nonrotation detected signal indicating that the display portion **11** is not rotated to the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** (N in the step S**1**, N in the step S**3**). Responsive to the nonrotation detected signal, the image processing circuit **115** and the camera input/output control circuit **116** set the display mode into the mode c (a step S**5**).

[**0081**] Now, the description will proceed to examples of a switching of the camera portions where a user can set as the modes a-c and actual image displays in the display portion **11** in this event. It seems that there are, as the image displays, four image displays (camera modes, pickup modes) which will later be described. A first camera mode [1] is a mode for displaying a 3D image using the pair of front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b*. A second camera mode [2] is a mode for displaying a front image using only one of the front camera portions **17***a* and **17***b*. A third camera mode [3] is a mode for displaying a rear image using only the rear